

## CONGRESS SOON WILL MEET AGAIN

Tariff, Trusts and Monetary  
Legislation Chief Matters  
of Interest.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Washington, October 22.—With little more than a month intervening before Vice-President Sherman and Speaker Clark will call their respective houses to order for the next session of Congress, with congressional committees resuming their investigations, and with the filling of the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench, caused by the death of Justice Harlan, likely to be made almost any time, the national capital has resumed much of its winter-like appearance. From this time on Washington will be the scene of many interesting events.

In addition to the political matters coming up from time to time, a number of important conventions, beginning with the Rivers and Harbors Congress, which will be held in December, will claim the attention of business men and politicians alike for the next few months.

Standing out above everything else will be the tariff, control of the trusts and combinations, and monetary legislation. But they will not be the only ones of importance. Alaska and its problems will occupy much attention. So will the whole conservation problem.

Reports will be made on the most of the numerous investigations which were carried up last session in the House. Some of these will be of the utmost interest, such as the report on the Wiley case by the House committee. The report on the post-office investigation is another to which careful attention will be directed.

In the Senate the reports on the Lorimer investigation and the Stephenson inquiry doubtless will be made. Unusual interest will center around the appropriations. For many years the Democrats have been assailing the Republicans for extravagance. Now it devolves on a Democratic House to make the appropriations bills. It will be worth while to see what in Jones and the House will hold the bills pretty well down for political reasons. The Senate will increase them. Then the House will yield largely to the Senate, and blame the Senate Republicans for it.

The arbitration treaties in the Senate will be much in the limelight by reason of the strong insistence of the President on their ratification.

With the approach of the time for the opening of the Panama Canal, attention will be given to the question of tolls and regulations for the use of the canal. This will be one of the really big things of the session.

So far as the tariff, trust, control and currency reform are concerned, it is not easy to forecast what will happen. No currency legislation is expected. Nor is it likely that House and Senate, one Democratic, the other Republican, can agree on a comprehensive scheme of corporation control.

P. H. McG.

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## TAFT IS GUEST OF INSURGENTS

Takes Sixty-Mile Ride Over  
Prairie and Eats Real  
Buffalo Steak.

Pierre, S. D., October 22.—President Taft met leaders among the Insurgents here to-day. He was the guest of Congressman Burke, United States Senator Crawford, one of the leaders and acknowledged supporter of Senator La Follette for the Republican presidential nomination in 1912, met Mr. Taft. Governor Vessey, also an Insurgent, who is credited as a La Follette supporter, had the President at luncheon. Mr. Taft attended services at the Episcopal Church this morning, and spoke at the auditorium on peace and arbitration. Later Congressman Burke took the President for a sixty-mile ride over the prairie. Returning, the President held a reception at a hotel for "boosters" from the Rosebud country, many of whom got up at 1 o'clock and motored 125 miles in the sharp wind to shake hands with him.

At dinner the President had real buffalo steak, furnished through the courtesy of the heirs of the late "Scotty" Phillips, owner of the largest herd of buffaloes in the world.

A telegram from Governors Colquitt, of Texas; Mills, of New Mexico; Sloan, of Arizona; Mayor Kelly and James McNary, president of the Chamber of Commerce of El Paso, Texas, was received by the President. It read:

"We are celebrating together the admission to Statehood of Arizona and New Mexico. We have just joined in drinking a toast to the President of the United States, and on behalf of the people here represented, wish to extend to you our most cordial greetings."

A telegram of acknowledgment was sent by Mr. Taft.

## GROSSCUP QUILTS FEDERAL BENCH

Jurist Whose Opinion Relieved  
Standard Oil of \$29,000,000  
Landis Fine Resigns.

Chicago, Ill., October 22.—Judge Peter S. Grosscup, whose decision relieved the Standard Oil of the fine of \$29,000,000 imposed upon it by Judge V. M. Landis, has finally resigned. His activities as judge of the United States Circuit Court ceased at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning after he had signed orders in the Chicago and Milwaukee Electric Railroad case permitting members of the Wisconsin reorganization committee to intervene. He then transferred the case to Judge George A. Carpenter.

Judge Grosscup's resignation reads as follows:

Chicago, Ill., October 21, 1911.  
To the President, Washington, D. C.:  
Sir,—I hereby resign as circuit judge of the United States for the Seventh Judicial Circuit, to take effect Monday, October 23, 1911.

PETER S. GROSSCUP.  
Judge Grosscup first announced he would resign in September, but following published statements alleging misconduct in office on his part and rumored reasons for the resignation at that time, he declared he would not resign until he had given his enemies a chance to face him squarely with the charges in order that he might prove them false and clear his exit from the judicial office from any stain of scandal.

Then came the report that he would resign some time during the first week of October, but his duties in connection with the settlement of the Chicago and Milwaukee Electric case held him until yesterday.

On leaving the bench Judge Grosscup announced he had no further plans for the future than to take up the private practice of law. It had been rumored that upon his resignation he would become a member of the firm of Mayer, Meyer, Austrian and Platt, but this he denied, as did Attorney Levy Mayer, senior partner of the firm. According to the report, with new partnership of Judge Grosscup, the firm was to become general attorneys for the Standard Oil Company.

"I have nothing to say concerning my plans for the future until they assume more definite shape," said Judge Grosscup. "When they do, I shall be glad to make an announcement concerning them. I will say, however, that I have no intention whatever of going into partnership with Mr. Mayer or his firm."

"Judge Grosscup has no intention or arrangements to join our firm," said Mr. Mayer. "Judge Grosscup would make a great and invaluable head of any law firm in the United States. I have no information of any kind that the judge will join or would be willing to join any firm elsewhere."

After the resignation had been forwarded to Washington, Judge Grosscup grew resentful.

"I remember one interesting case among the earlier ones to come before me," he said, "and there is a humorous side to it. It was the case of the Guaranteed Bond Company, charged with running a lottery."

"The case was tried before a jury, but I instructed the jury to find the president of the company guilty, and I imposed a heavy sentence upon him. I learned afterward from the lawyer who represented the company that its president had not troubled about the case and had told the lawyer he knew the judge, in fact, that he once rented an office from me. Well, when I imposed a heavy penalty his lawyer said to him: 'I thought you said you knew the judge?'

"I did know him, but when I rented the office in his suite the gas meter was not turned off, and he learned afterwards that he was paying my gas bills. I guess that's what turned him against me."

"Now, it may seem ridiculous, but there are men just like that who think court decisions hinge on personal likes or dislikes, or as in this case, on a gas bill."

"The Debs case in the American Railway Union strike was one of the big cases in your early career on the bench," it was suggested.

"Yes, of course. That is still to the fore."

"There is nothing pending in connection with that case."

"That isn't what I mean," Judge Grosscup replied, abstractedly. "I mean the misunderstandings. I can say this, however, that the big, broad-gauge labor men had confidence in their disputes and standing up for some unions, elected time after time. The big labor men knew that I stood for a square deal for the workers."

"You advocate industrial democracy, the peopleization of industry, and still insist that you are not a Socialist. Isn't it another name for the same idea?"

"Well, let us see about that," and the jurist picked up a pencil and began drawing diagrams on a big blotter. "The original unit in industry was the individual; as industry became the corporation, and to-day we have the big corporation embracing millions in that industry."

As he spoke he drew a small circle on the blotter.

"But," he continued, "it is all inside the same circle. We might have industrial democracy within that industry. The men in control would be men selected by their fellows in the industry because of their individual qualifications for the position. In this world every man fits into his own niche in the scheme."

"Now, with socialism, it would sweep the whole country," and he drew a large circle on the blotter. "Men in control would be selected, not by their fellows in a certain industry, but by the whole, without reference to their qualifications."

"The day is coming when corporations must conduct their business more regard to the social well-being of their workers. I do not think it just to allow certain individuals to reap all the profits from an industry. The profits should be shared by all who help create them."

"On a profit-sharing plan?"

"No, not profit sharing as it is now practiced. Profit sharing, as we now understand it, means giving the workers a certain share of the profits as a gift or bonus. The workman is not asking for any gift. He is asking for certain things as a right, not as a charity."

"We are in the midst of a revolution now. It is working out slowly. There will be no sudden change. It is more apparent in Europe than here in the United States, but it is apparent here to the close observer. The most significant thing was Lloyd-George's budget, placing a tax on land values. The land laws in Great Britain are bad, and have kept the workmen from the land. In this country the farmer largely has had access to the land."

"But the tax system here is equally bad, is it not?"

"Well, the tax system here is bad, I admit, as well as some other things, but we are drifting from the subject. I must go and catch my train."

# "IMPORTANT"

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Tuesday, for Removal. Watch the  
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## PLOT TO SMUGGLE IN CHINESE FAILS

Eight Held in Bail on Charge of  
Conspiracy—Other Arrests  
Expected.

New York, October 22.—Eight Chinamen were arrested in this city yesterday by agents of the Department of Justice on the charge of conspiring to import Chinamen into this country. No direct statement regarding the arrests was made by the officials, because it is expected that several other arrests will be made in Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston.

The capture was engineered by W. C. Danenberg, of the Federal Department, who has headquarters at Chicago. He went to Montreal several months ago with several other agents and became friendly with Chinese residents there.

Finally, the government agents say, they were entrusted with the smuggling into this country of Lun Quong Peek, Ng Jung, Ng Tung and Chin Quong, who are among the prisoners here. It is understood the government agents conducted the Chinamen to London, Ont., where Chinamen broke the seal of a box car and replaced it after the four had entered.

Delivered Them and Got Receipts.  
At either Detroit or Buffalo the Chinamen were released and first taken to Chicago. Then they were brought here, and while still in charge of the government agents, were taken to Chinatown, where it is said by Danenberg that receipts for them were given and money paid for their delivery.

After the receipts had been obtained the government agents arrested the eight in 121 and Boyers Street. Some of the prisoners are well-to-do merchants in Chinatown, and their arrest caused a sensation in the district. The eight alleged conspirators, together with the four men smuggled into the country, were handcuffed together and led to Federal Building.

The men charged with conspiring to bring the Chinamen into the country are Mei Sai Tigh, Dos Shin, Wellis Tom, Ng Chung Lom, Ng On, Ng Back Sun, Ng Hong Jon and Jack Nom.

All Are Held in Bail.  
When arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields they were held in from \$1,500 to \$2,000 bail each, and the four men who are said to have been smuggled into the country were held in \$1,200 bail each.

When the government agents are able to talk freely regarding the raid they say they will have a remarkable story to reveal regarding the smuggling of Chinese into this country. So many Chinamen here have made fortunes, as regarded by the ordinary Chinaman, and returned to China to help build a wonderful country this is that the government agents say there is a willingness on the part of Chinamen to endure any hardship to get into the United States.

Four Came in Two Ice Boxes.  
It is rumored that the four Chinamen just caught came in two ice boxes that were placed in the freight car. While the agents will not admit this they say it would be nothing unusual as four Chinamen were caught in Buffalo packed together like sardines, in a box marked "woolen samples."

One New York Chinaman against whom the government agents had obtained considerable evidence, is reported to have escaped just before the raid was made.

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B. B. B. cures by purifying and enriching the blood, sending a flood of vivifying, healing blood direct to the skin surface, giving strength and healing just where it is needed. Soon all itching stops, pimples heal, more disappear, and the skin takes on the pure, rich glow of perfect health. We guarantee a perfect, lasting cure. B. B. B. is a liquid, made up of pure botanic ingredients, and is sold by druggists at \$1.00 per large bottle with directions for home cure. We will send a free trial of this precious remedy by mail, postpaid, to any sufferer who writes for it. Just fill out the coupon below and mail it to:

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## DR. WILEY FAVORS WOMAN SUFFRAGE

(Continued From First Page.)

program to-morrow as unfinished business. Laid over from Saturday is the section providing that the officers who constitute the executive board of the national association shall confer once each month. This implies that these officers must live in the same section of the country, involving at once the project for the removal of headquarters to Chicago. Contingent upon the removal of headquarters is the election of officers, also set for to-morrow morning.

PANAMA BACHELORS ANGRY.  
Only 187 Unmarried Girls in Zone.  
Regiment Arrives With 703 Bachelors.

Colon, October 22.—The Isthmus of Panama has mutinied against the United States Army—at least, against the Tenth Regiment of Infantry, recently sent here and now in camp at Las Cascadas. It is not all the Canal Zone that is revolting, but just the unmarried men. Disaffection was rife, but the coming of the regiment precipitated the crisis.

The trouble is that the regiment contains 733 bachelors, who, according to the older residents here, are young and good looking. There already were many bachelors on the isthmus, but by reason of this new immigration, the unmarried male population has been increased to 4,736. Against this total there are only 187 bachelor girls. The statistics were compiled at an indignation meeting just held by the Culbren Bachelors' Association, which includes most of the unmarried American men. The association is the junta for the revolt.

After the meeting an ultimatum was ordered sent to the United States. This note demands the immediate withdrawal of the regiment and the substitution of a like number of young women. The resolution sets forth the sad solitude of the old-time bachelors and the fear that the 187 bachelor girls will be married to a like number of the unmarried soldiers.

## THE WEATHER

Forecast: Virginia—Cooler and fair Monday, preceded by rain in the morning; in east; Tuesday, probably fair; east to north winds, becoming variable.

North Carolina—Fair Monday, preceded by rain near the coast; much cooler, except in extreme west; Tuesday, fair to moderate; west winds.

Special Local Data for Yesterday.  
12 noon temperature..... 70  
3 P. M. temperature..... 65  
Maximum temperature up to 8  
P. M. temperature..... 72  
Minimum temperature up to 8  
P. M. temperature..... 60  
Mean temperature..... 66  
Normal temperature..... 57  
Excess in temperature..... 9  
Deficiency in temperature since March 1..... 34  
Accum. excess in temperature since January 1..... 94  
Rainfall last twelve months..... .34  
Excess in rainfall since March 1..... 6.82  
Accum. excess in rainfall since January 1..... 7.10

Local Observation 8 P. M. Yesterday.  
Temperature..... 64  
Humidity..... 97  
Wind, direction..... N.E.  
Wind, velocity..... 6  
Weather..... Rain  
Rainfall last twelve hours..... .33

CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES.  
(At 8 P. M. Eastern Standard Time.)  
Place. Ther. H.T. L.T. Weather.

Asheville	48	66	48	Cloudy
Atlanta	52	66	52	Clear
Atlanta City	61	66	60	Cloudy
Boston	62	66	64	Cloudy
Buffalo	48	61	48	Rain
Chicago	48	61	48	Cloudy
Charlotte	72	80	72	Cloudy
Chicago	48	60	48	P. cloudy
Denver	58	60	58	Cloudy
Duluth	34	40	34	Rain
Galveston	60	62	48	Clear
Hatteras	70	74	68	Clear
Havre	46	56	42	P. cloudy
Jacksonville	74	82	74	Clear
Kansas City	58	64	54	Clear
Louisville	48	62	42	Clear
Montgomery	56	62	56	Clear
New Orleans	60	64	56	Clear
New York	60	62	60	Rain
Norfolk	68	76	60	Cloudy
Oklahoma	58	68	58	Clear
Pittsburgh	48	54	48	Cloudy
Raleigh	48	70	58	Rain
St. Louis	50	56	38	Clear
St. Paul	38	42	30	Rain
San Francisco	60	62	54	Clear
Savannah	70	80	70	Rain
Spokane	58	60	58	Cloudy
St. Paul	72	82	72	Clear
Washington	64	66	60	Rain
Winnipeg	36	38	34	Cloudy

MINIATURE ALMANAC.  
October 23, 1911.  
HIGH TIDE.  
Sun rises..... 6:56  
Sun sets..... 5:28  
Morning..... 5:21  
Evening..... 5:29

## SHELTERING ARMS HAS FINE RECORD

Free Hospital Achieves Splendid  
Results in Past Few  
Years.

From six beds in 1889 to forty at the present time, from an income of \$1,200 to \$15,000, from sixty patients a year to 444 and from 800 days' treatment to 9,779 and from an annual expenditure of \$800 to \$7,561, is the record achieved by the Sheltering Arms Free Hospital since it was founded by Miss Rebekah Dulaney Peterkin.

These figures are taken from a report which will be read this week at the State convention of the Kings' Daughters at Berryville. When first established the Sheltering Arms occupied a dilapidated building of ten rooms. Several years ago the board of managers bought the handsome mansion at 1003 East Clay Street and recently a large wing was added.

Encouraged by the help from the King's Daughters and other sources, the managers for the past two years have been keeping the institution open for the full year. It was formerly customary to close during the summer months.

During the past twelve months 114 physicians and surgeons have practiced at this hospital, offering their services free. Four hundred and sixty-four patients were received and given 9,779 days of absolutely free treatment. The Sheltering Arms stands alone in its mission; it is open to all destitute sick persons in Virginia; no pay is received from any patient.

It is supported almost entirely by voluntary contributions. One of its sources of revenue is an annual appropriation by the Council of Richmond of \$1,750.

The board of managers is composed of the following members:

Miss Frances B. Scott, president; Mrs. D. T. Williams, Mrs. E. T. Robinson, Mrs. Charles P. Lee, Mrs. J. B. Kidd, Mrs. J. Alston Cabell, Mrs. D. A. Kuyk, Miss Sallie Archer Anderson, Mrs. George T. King and Mrs. O. J. Sands.

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# Thou Art the Man!

That's the title of one of the strongest stories of the year. It applies to every man and woman, too, in that they will all be glad to read the story written by J. A. Tiffany, which appears in next Sunday's issue of the Illustrated Sunday Magazine of

## The Sunday Times-Dispatch With Wheels of Flame

Thousands of readers are watching every issue of the Illustrated Sunday Magazine, to get this great serial by ROY NORTON, one of America's best authors. The next installment will be one of the best.

## Two More of George Ade's Fables

This issue of the magazine contains two of Mr. Ade's 1911 Fables in Slang, entitled, "The Fable of the Juvenile Stringers Versus the Veteran Campaigner," and "The Fable of the Kind He Liked and the Kind He Liked to See." Don't miss them.

## "Lucky?" by John Kendrick Bangs

With his characteristic humor, Mr. Bangs has evolved one of the funniest stories imaginable, which is one of the clever features of this issue.

## "Hoods," by Terrell Love Holliday

Hoods of all kinds, girlhood, manhood, childhood, hoods to wear, etc., are the subject of a clever treatise by Mr. Holliday. It has to do with some phase in every one's life.

## Claims Before Congress

There are probably a lot of things you don't know about the troubles of Congressmen trying to straighten out old claims. Read about them in Smith D. Fry's article in the Illustrated Sunday Magazine next Sunday.

## "Bismillah," by Frank Howell Evans

This story is certainly funny. It deals with an episode in the life of an American man with an English wife who has a fondness for Indian princes which gets both man and wife in trouble.

A Beautiful Christy Colored Cover on This Issue